Seventy-two different species are fully illustrated and described, usually with several views of the adults, eggs (when available), mature larvae and pupae; each species is covered in a separate chapter in the book. Also included are references to the original descriptions and pertinent literature, locations of the type specimens and of preserved material, localities, food plants, habits and general remarks. The author's original descriptive notes were made while he was rearing each individual species; these have been rewritten for this book.

The organization of the volume may be thought of as rather unorthodox; for example, the separate indices for zoological and botanical names are at the front. The heart of the book consists of two sections with the photographs and descriptions of the species; the first 46 chapters cover the members of the Ennominae and Oenochrominae, while the remaining 26 are devoted to the remaining subfamilies. The first portion of the book includes, in addition to the indices, the preface, introduction, locality maps and habitat photos. Between the two main sections will be found general comments on the subfamilies, food plants, and three appendices, one each on the resting positions of adults, of geometrid larvae, and of the forms of crypsis. Following the second section there is another appendix, very helpful discussions of rearing and preserving techniques, photography, acknowledgments, glossary and bibliography. This ordering of subjects takes a bit of getting used to, but it works out rather well after you get the hang of it.

Do not expect setal maps, drawings of cremasters, genitalia, and the like; this volume was never meant to be a revisionary work. McFarland set out to rear as many geometrids as possible—many were from his back yard or from a short distance from his home—and to obtain a photographic and descriptive record of the living organisms, showing them as they appeared, not as the usual preserved specimens. In this he has done a superb job.

Life history material was preserved, much of it being deposited in the South Australian Museum. Thus it is available for future workers, who will need to study the details of the structures of the early stages. From this, considerable light may be shed upon the higher classification of the Geometridae, something that is badly needed, as the author points out.

It is extremely valuable having these 72 life histories in a single volume rather than scattered throughout the literature. McFarland is to be congratulated on handling his material in this manner, and in such a professional way. This book sets high standards; it is to be hoped that it will encourage other workers to do life history work in such a thorough and complete manner.

The author has earned a "well done" for all the work he has done, both on the life histories themselves and for publishing such a valuable addition to the extremely small amount of our knowledge on geometrid life histories.—*Frederick H. Rindge, Department of Entomology, American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th Street, New York, New York 10024.*

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Proceedings of the Fifth International Symposium on Trichoptera, Lyon, France 21–26 July 1986. M. Bournard, and H. Tachet (eds.) Dr. W. Junk Publishers, Dordrecht 1987, xxiii + 397 pp. 250.00 Dfl.

The International Symposia on Trichoptera are held every three years with Lyon as the site of the fifth meeting. Eighty-nine caddisfly specialists from around the world attended, representing 23 countries. Like the previous symposia it was once again a week of camaraderie, ideas, and with large amounts of original and new information exchanged. The scientific program contained poster displays, two field trips and 57 lectures, the results of which are published in the proceedings. The contributions are arranged under the following topics (numbers of papers in parentheses): Morphology and Anatomy (3), Taxonomy (6), Fossil Forms (3), Faunistics (denoted as Biogeography) (10), Phylogeny (4), Biology and Physiology (5), Light Traps and Flight Patterns (7), and Ecology (24). The subjects are generally treated with a thoroughness and competence such that the reader may feel safe to obtain a representative view on the diverse subjects. Among the numerous contributions several would be of particular interest to a broad audience, e.g., "Caddisflies and quaternary palaeoecology—what have we learned so far?" (N. E. Williams), "Techniques for demonstrating sex pheromones in Trichoptera" (V. Resh, H. Jackson, J. K. and J. R. Wood), "Caddisfly adaptations to the variable habitats at the land-water interface" (N. A. Erman), "Seston quality as a factor influencing Trichoptera populations" (R. C. Peterson, Jr.), "A new ordination technique for ecological purposes applied to caddis larvae in ditches" (L. W. G. Higler, R. Torenbeck, and P. F. M. Verdonschot), "Effects of an artificially silted stream bottom on species composition and biomass of Trichoptera in Breitenbach" (R. H. Wagner), "Studies of *Plectrocnemia conspersa* (Curtis) in copper contaminated streams in south West England" (S. T. Darlington, A. M. Gower, and L. Ebdon), "Recovery of the Trichoptera fauna near Mt. St. Helens five years after the 1980 eruption" (N. H. Anderson and R. W. Wisseman), and the paper on "Trichoptera of regulated Rocky Mountain streams" (J. V. Ward). The book concludes with four indices, dealing with authors, geographic names, subjects, and species, respectively. The book should serve as a valuable and up-to-date reference, not only for caddisfly workers, but also for other students of freshwater benthos, and particularly for freshwater ecologists.—*Wolfram Mey, Entomologie, Museum für Naturkunde der Hombolt-Universität zu Berlin, Zoologisches Museum, Invalidenstr. 43, DDR-Berlin 1040.*

Announcement:—The Eagle Hill Wildlife Research Station offers advanced and professional seminars in natural history, ecology, and related fields, May–September. Of particular interest may be: "The Lepidoptera: Moths, Advanced Techniques," July 2–8, 1989. For more information, contact the Station in: Steuben, Maine 04680; phone 207-546-2821.